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tris (Broussonet); *Chaetodon setifer* Bloch; *C. fasciatus* Forskal; *C. unimaculatus* Bloch; *C. miliaris* Quoy and Gaimard; *C. ornatissimus* Cuvier; *C. quadrimaculatus* Gray; *Zanclus canescens* (Linn.); *Hepatus achilles* (Shaw); *H. olivaceus* (Schneider); *H. annularis* (Valenciennes); *H. atrimentatus* (Jordan and Evermann); *H. leucopareius* (Jenkins); *H. matoides* (Valenciennes); *H. triostegus* (Linn.); *H. guttatus* (Schneider); *Ctenochaetus striatus* (Quoy and Gaimard); *Acanthurus unicornis* (Forskal); *A. brevirostris* (Cuvier); *A. lituratus* (Schneider); *Balistes bursa* Schneider; *Balistapus rectangulus* (Schneider); *Canthidermis rotundatus* (Proce); *Cantherines sandwichensis* (Quoy and Gaimard); *Monacanthus spilosoma* Bennett; *Spherooides hypselogenion* (Bleeker); *Ranzania truncata* (Retzius); *Scorpaenopsis gibbosus* (Schneider); *Sebastapistes strongius* (Cuvier); *Caracanthus maculatus* Gray; *Cephalacanthus orientalis* (Cuvier); *Malacanthus hoedtii* Bleeker; *Eleotris fusca* (Schneider); *Asterropteryx semipunctatus* Ruppell; *Eviota epiphanes* (Jenkins); *Gnatholepis anjerensis* (Bleeker); *Mapo fuscus* (Ruppell); *Awaous stamineus* (Eydoux and Souleyet); *A. vittatus* Valenciennes; *Gobionellus papuensis* (Valenciennes); *Kelloggella oligolepis* Jenkins; *Sicydium stimpsoni* Gill; *Echeneis remora* Linn.; *Enneapterygius atriceps* (Jenkins); *Cirripectes variolosus* (Valenciennes); *C. brevis* (Kner); *Alticus marmoratus* (Bennett); *A. gibbifrons* (Quoy and Gaimard); *Salarias edentulus* (Schneider); *Petroscirtes filamentosus* (Valenciennes); *Platophrys pantherinus* (Ruppell); *Engyprosopon hawaiiensis* Jordan and Evermann; *Brotula multibarbata* Schlegel; *Antennarius commersonii* (Lacepede).—HENRY W. FOWLER, Philadelphia, Pa.

REPTILE NOTES*

During the past fifteen months many minor notes on the behavior and occurrence of various reptiles and

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amphibians have accumulated. It seems well at this time to put some of the more important ones in print.

Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis.

Ruthven's description of this species gives central Iowa as about the eastern limit of its distribution. His idea seems to be that specimens from localities much farther east are all to be classed as aberrant forms of *Thamnophis sirtalis*. It is, of course, difficult to determine the distribution of these forms from a study of alcoholic specimens. The scale formula is the same in both. The basic color pattern is also the same and, when the red markings between the scales have disappeared, there is left no distinguishing character.

July 26, 1921, a very large specimen (36 inches in total length) was captured at North Rose, N. Y. This specimen has the general color a greenish drab, but, along the lateral stripe some of the interspaces between the scales are brick red.

Since that time about eight specimens from the vicinity of Chicago, which have more or less red on the skin between the scales have passed through our hands. In most of them this color is confined to the region of the lateral stripe and to the skin between the scales. One specimen, however, taken at Dune Park, Indiana, in March or April, 1922, by L. L. Walters, has the red color extending upward two or three scale rows above the lateral stripe and also extending on the surface of the scales to such an extent that it gives a decidedly reddish tint to the sides of the neck when the skin is not at all distended. In all other respects this snake conforms to the description of *Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis* as given by Ruthven, and in the absence of other evidence, we believe it is that species.

In this connection, it may be interesting to record that we have two specimens of *Thamnophis radix*, which show an approximation to the color of *Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis*. In these red *radix*, the color is not so closely restricted to the skin between the scales but covers a large part of many of the scales. In many places where the scales are red the skin be-

tween them is not red or only partly red. These specimens were collected close to the city limits of Chicago.

Thamnophis radix.

This is a very common snake in the vicinity of Chicago. We have not yet actually taken it in Indiana, but it is very common on the west side of Wolf Lake a few hundred feet from the Indiana line. There are two distinct color patterns, which are about equally common. In one the lateral stripe is confined to the third and fourth rows of scales on the forward part of the body and to the third row the rest of the way.

In the other form, there is more or less ticking of light color on the scales above and below the lateral stripe. In many specimens this is so arranged as to make it appear that the stripe is on the second, third, fourth and fifth rows of scales. At the region where the other form has the lateral stripe reduced to the third row of scales this one has it on the upper half of the third and the lower half of the fourth. At first this might be considered as a tendency toward *Thamnophis butleri* but none of our specimens shows any tendency to a reduction of the scale rows. The scale rows are 21 in all cases.

Blanding's Turtle, *Emys blandingii*

Blanding's Turtles were observed mating October 11, 1921, and May 22, 1922. This species is quite common in all parts of the Chicago area.

Spotted Turtle, *Clemmys guttata*

Spotted Turtles are very numerous in the dune ponds between Gary, Indiana, and Michigan City, Indiana. In a drainage ditch at Dune Park, Indiana, some condition of the water stains the shells of all the turtles so that the parts which are usually bright yellow take on a dark mahogany color. The surface of these shells is usually highly iridescent in life.

In the collections of Field Museum are several specimens labeled *Clemmys guttata* which differ from typical ones of that species in having the dorsal plates

strongly striate. Many of these specimens are proportionately much broader than typical ones.

Liopeltis vernalis.

A small snake which was identified as *Virginia valeriae* was captured in Budlong's Woods at the north edge of Chicago early in 1922. A more recent careful examination of the specimen in alcohol shows it to be a Green Snake.

The light brown color, about the same tone as pale specimens of *Storeria dekayi* gave no clue to the identity of the snake. To explain the color we may suppose that the green is the result of a mixture of blue and yellow and that, in this case, as the result of partial albinism, the blue was left out. If this is the case, it is possible that we may be able to find an occasional bright blue snake of this species.

Leather Snake, *Natrix septemvittata*

There are some old abandoned quarries a few miles southwest of Chicago, which are well stocked with this snake. They live in crevices in the piles of rubbish and waste stone, mainly at the water line. When the water is warm they may be seen in large numbers with only the head out of water and with the rear end firmly anchored around a handy stone. All the specimens which we have captured have given abundant evidence that they eat crawfish, especially shedders, but we have seen no indication that they take any other food.

Storeria dekayi

Several specimens of this species were found under logs in woods at the north side of Chicago. The boy who caught them also brought in the abnormal *Liopeltis vernalis*, many other Green Snakes and fifty or more Garter Snakes as his afternoon's catch.

Storeria occipito-maculata

A single specimen was found under a log near the Desplaines River in the village of River Forest, Ill.
—ALFRED C. WEED, *Field Museum of Natural History*.